A PROPHET WITH HONOR

REPREDICTED THE WAR AND LIN. COLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Now He Telis of the Dismemberment of the Union and the Downfall of the National Capital.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, April 25 .-In a lenely spot, on a bench of the Wahsaich mountains, not far from Provo, resides an old man who came to Utah in the early days as captain of one of the handcart companies of emigrants. He was even at that time recognized as a seer and a revelator, and, according to general belief among the enthusiasts comprising his company, was recognized as a favored one of God, the mouthpiece through which was made known the divine will, and to whom was revealed the

Known to the world as Joab Smallwood, he insisted that his name was simply "Joab," that the family name of Smallwood was a worldly attachment. but that he came from a line of prophets, and that the Smallwood name was an honor bestowed upon the family by his

He was at once accorded a high place in the priestly councils upon his arrival in the valleys of Zion; his voice and his warnings ever being against the ungodly and the unregenerated, who had at a later date, forced themselves within the confines of the holy land. His voice, whether under inspiration or not, was always against those who refused or neglected to accept the words of the Prophet Joseph Smith, in the revelations de through other chosen vessels.

In 1834 he was located near Nephl, and was then given to revelations, and was frequently consulted by Brigham Young. was supposed to be inspired when who was supposed to be inspired when-ever he conceived some new scheme for the benefit of himself or his people. The spostles, recognizing the usefulness of the modern prophet Joab, took especial pains to spread broadcast all his utterances and urge upon his people to heed them as the words of God. in November, 1854, Joab Smallwood, in

ng revelation, predicted the late war, and the long train of events ollowing it.

He then declared that out of that struggle would come freedom to millions of people, who, in some future age, would possess a kingdom of their own. Added these, were the following words: "But yen at the close of the struggle between he peopel of this nation, in which hunbreds of thousands will have sacrificed heir lives, the bloody chapter will end only after the chief of the reunited nation shall have been stricken down by the hand of an assassin in his own capital city. The man who is destined to free millions of unfortunates will be unable o ward off the death-blow by one act-or under the advice of those so re-ently conquered. Peace will be restored, ut again the bloody hand of the assassing ill visit the national capital, and again ill a chief magistrate be stricken down." These remarkable words were preserved. and their fulfillment gave the prophet a higher place in the estimation of his people. There are other, but not so well people. There are other, but not so well authenticated prophecies extant, but which, according to those acquainted with

nem, have all been fulfilled. Two weeks ago he called to his residence near Provo, some of the ruling spirits of his church, and gave them another revelation, in which he predicted the near dismemberment of the United States, the triumphant establishment of the earthly kingdom of Zion, and the ali-perzading influence and power of the holy priesthood. As related by one of the apostles who was present, and who places implicit belief in all seen and heard, the story of the prophecy is at least peculiar, and not uninteresting.

"On the night of the 6th," said the apostolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said to be a postolic ruler of the church, "I felt the said the sai

apostolic ruler of the church, I left impelled to go to Frovo, and visit Brother Joab. All night long, unable to sleep, and incapable of diverting my mind to any other subject, I could feel the presence of spirits and angels, urging me to go at before his death, said; "One could not once, as words of import would be given me through the chosen vessel. Toward morning I had about made up my mind not to give way to such imaginings, when there appeared in my room the angel Moronf, and the prophets Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, who commanded me to at once arise and go to Brother Joab, then in his mountain home. I at once de-oded to obey, arose and made my prepafullons. On my way I was joined by appointed to govern and control the onitions that I had, and were bound

Arriving at the residence of Brother Just, to our surprise we found awaiting us the other seven of the chosen, and as the venerable brother said: are now all assembled, let us enter

Passing into an inner room, we felt that we were in a holy place, and we knew we were about to receive words from Him whom we adore and worship. There was a deep calm, followed by an intense holy feeling, from which we knew hat words of unusual import were to be iven us. Brother Joab, stricken with wars, but with a spiritual strength that

all earthly infirmities, rose and Brethren, it hath been revealed to me, and I am commanded to tell it you, that the time of our redemption is at hand. The Kingdom of Zion will soon be hand. The Kingdom of Zion will soon be established on earth, and the holy places will be acknowledged of all men. The temples of the Lord will be the sanc-tuaries for the faithful during the three years of blood that will soon be upon us, but the faithful will be preserved. and even we will see the beginning of the thousand years of Christ's reign upon earth. The ungodly will destroy each other, but the faithful shall be saved other, but the faithful shall be saved Before the year 1500 the United States will be dismembered and five new nations will have been established on the American continent, the principal of which will be the holy city of Salt Lake and the Kingdom of Zion, into which none of the unclean will be permitted to enter. The destruction of the nation will be completed and the new nations established before the commencement of the new century, and I have been promised the giory of dwelling with my Lord on earth one thousand years, whose coming I now await, and whom you will all be permitted to see. Zion will be saved be permitted to see. Zion will be saved from the evils of war, but in the eastern from the evils of war, but in the eastern and southern States, and in some of the western States, blood will flow, shed by the hands of brothers and fathers. The land of man will be raised against man, and desolation will follow. The faithful will turn their eyes toward Zion, and will escape evil only by fleeing thither. The time has come when the warning must be sent forth and the faithful withdrawn from the evils that environ them and from the dangers that will visit them. The city of Washington will be no more. The city of New York will be pushed by fire and drenched with blood, and will then become the chief city of and will then become the chief city of a new nation; bats and moles will be the sole inhabitants of Atlanta, Charles-ton, Chattanooga, and Birmingham, their rules remaining as monuments over the buried well that once centered there; and a great city will arise in the moun-

tains, the home of the ruler of the new hation now being builded near Asheville,

where will be the scat of government. Chicago will be destroyed by this hordes within her borders and will be rebuilded.

Saints would be preserved, but all other who declined to accept the faith would surely perish.-Washington Star.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. J. W. Porter of Charlottesville Replies to the Times.

Charlottesville, Va., April 17, 1894. Editor Times: While I thank you for your liberality in permitting our side of the money question to be heard, I take it for granted that the truth only is desired. The truth can only be arrived at by an examination of the subject in a dispassionate manner. While you do not in your editorial rejoinder say that gold has not appreciated and is not ap clating I infer that such is your belief.
I grant freely that if gold is not appreciating, that if it exists or can be pro-

duced in sufficient volume to maintain the stability so essential a characteristic of good, sound, honest money, that the claims of bi-metallists can not be main

What are the facts upon that one point' Why was silver displaced as a con-current valuating money metal after years of use with gold, universally ac-

pted by all mankind? Why was silver demonetized? Or to speak more correctly, why was its coinage first limited, and then stopped? For no man in authority has thus far dared to propose that the vast mass of coined silver which circulates as legal tender money in Europe and the United States shall be discarded.

The word demonetization, as it is generally applied is misleading. The term cannot apply to the \$20,000,000, more or less, of American silver coin, nor to the \$00,000,000 which the people of France possess, for it is in both countries pri-mary money, with full legal tender qual-The same is true as to Europe in ny. The same is true as to Europe in general, as is shown by the challenge of opinion at Brussels conference, by Mr. Van den Borg, president of the Bank of the Netherlands, and a delegate for Holland. He asked, "Is there a single one who would dare to take upon himself the responsibility for the results of his principle, and to use the demonstigation. principle, and to urge the demonetization of the enormous masses of silver coin which still circulate as 'legal tender,' as lawful money in France, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Germany and elsewhere?" The coined silver is still money under all the panoply of law. So, demonetization only panelys of taw. So, demonstration only applies to that silver which is not coined. We have been approaching the gold standard, and that approach has pro-duced such widespread distress, such

disaster, that the whole civilized world s recoiling from it and agitation is prevailing everywhere for a return to the bi-metallic law. This is particularly true in the very centers of gold monomet-allism, London and Berlin, as the current debates in our Senate show. But to the subject. If gold is from its

insufficiency in volume, appreciating in value, purchasing power, it cannot be a just standard of payment, and therefore it cannot be defended. If on the other hand it is existing and can be produced in sufficient volume to meet the wants of commerce and the arts, then indeed are the arguments of bi-metallists futile. Let us arrive at the truth; why was silver coinage suspended? The reason distinctly avowed in Europe, was "the apprehension of the creditor classes tha the combined production of the two metal

would raise prices and cheapen money unless one of them was shorn of the money function. (See Report United States Monetary Com., 1876, page 4.) It seems very strange that here in America it should appear to be neces-sary to prove that gold alone of all the commodities used by man should not be subject to that law of supply and demand which is said to regulate prices, and doubly so, when all of the heretofor-relied upon authorities in support of the single gold standard, are now on record as to this fact, that the supply of gold

Those strong supporters of the single gold standard in former days, Dr. Soct-beer in Germany, and Robert Giffen in England, are specially referred to, for they have so frequently been quoted on the other side with all their great au-

is insufficient and that it has greatly

before his death, said: "One could not demonstrate by figures the incorrectness of the hypothesis that in recent years, the industrial use of gold, together with the needs of Oriental countries and for the needs of Griential countries and for private hoards, had materially arrested the increase of the monetary stock, and had very probably absorbed the annual production of the metal gold; but proofs are equally lacking to support the con-

trary hypothesis."

Mr. Robert Giffen, in a paper read hefore the Royal Statistical Society, London, 1888, proclaimed the proposition that gold had notably gone up in purchasing power; that the increase was continuing, and was likely to continue, and that this increase in the purchasing power of gold gives the true explanation of the fall in the price of commodities generally. These declarations by men who are These declarations by men who are qualified to speak excathedra upon this subject ought to be conclusive, but we present the further fact deduced by Archbishop Walsh in his singularly lucid

and able work, "Bi-metallism and Meno metallism." He says: "Now, how ever, there are not many intelligent mono metallists who would care to identify themselves with the maintenance of such statements." That is that gold was not appreciating. Indeed he shows that the rise in the purchasing power of gold is almost universally admitted.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, reflection upon the reasons given in opposition to the full rehabilitation of silver will be in themis rising, and that it is therefore an un

just, a dishonest standard-one that impairs the equity of contracts.

They urge that it will inflate prices.

If the return to the established standard which in all past ages has been accepted by mankind will inflate prices—lessen the value of money—does not that lessen the value of money—does not that fact prove that the attempt to secure

There are, however, to-day, causes operating more powerfully then arguments to convert man to the side of bi-metall-

It is being realized that the law of na-It is being realized that the law of nature has been violated. That law which provided stores of the precious metals, hidden, and hard to get, so that with all of man's power and ingenuity, there has never been an excessive supply of either, nor of both metals. It is found that the very object sought for, increased value to the holders of State and other securities is gradually undermining all securities, is gradually undermining all securities, for it is drying up the very fountains of health by its paralyzing effects upon industry.

Not only are States defaulting in the payment of interest, and great corpora-tions passing into the hands of receivers,

tions passing into the hands of receivers, but the value of the great volume of securities is shrinking, as all other property, real and personal, is shrinking.

The advocates of the bi-metallic law are not innovators. We simply demand the return to our constitutional standard.

Will any gold standard advocate admit that it was an exercise of constitutional authority for the Congress to demonetize silver in 1873? They dare not do that for if it be admitted, it follows that a future Congress may demonetize gold, or, that one may change the gold eagle from 23 grains to 129 grains.

No such right is granted in our great charter which said: "Congress shall have power to coin money, and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins."

If it be assured that it may arbitrarily

If it be assured that it may arbitrarily

Chiesgo will be destroyed by the hordes within her borders and will be rebuilded, purified, and consecrated, and will be selected as the abode of those of the faith sent there to leaven the people of the new nation."

In this strain Joab Smallwood went on predicting dire calamity to other cities of the country, clowing with an appeal to all who wish to be caved from destruction to fice to Zion and make their peace with God. He said the Latter Day

If it be assured that it may arbitrarity change that regulated value, to injure debtor or creditor, where will it land us?

This passage from page 120, Brussels Conference Report, is noteworthy:

using countries, are quite as real and

using countries, are quite as real and quite as serious.

'Indeed, he seems to some extent to recognize this fact, for he proposes that 'old contracts' shall be revised.

'This is a stupendous proposal, be-cause if it is fair in the case of Indian pensions it is also fair in the case of agricultural and other rents, and in the case of all fixed charges, including national debts, mortgages, and long leases,

That is not a voice from Oklahoma nor from Jerry Simpson, Mr. Editor, but the sober utlerance of the British delegates at Brussels.

Is it not evident that if the simple act of justice, which of right, the great masses of the people demand—a return to the constitutional standard upon which the whole theory of metallic money rests—is much longer delayed, that a contest for "Readjustment" will be forced, upon a broader field, than the one with which we are all so familiar in ou own State of Virginia? J. W. PORTER.

THE INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

It is First Experimented With in Eng.

It is generally supposed that Mr. Edion, the sage of Menlo Park, is the inventor of incandescent electric light. An article, however, which appeared on Wednesday, Febru v 9, 184s, in "The Dollar Newspaper," published in Philadelphia, goes to show that while Mr. Edison was still a little boy, experiments with in-candescent lights were being made in England. The article, which is in pos-session of one of the officers in the Capitol building, is entitled "The Elec-tric Light," and reads as follows:

"Mr. Staite is lecturing in England on his mode of lighting by electricity. The Literary and Philosophical Society of Sunderland, gave a public soirce last November, at which his mode of light-November, at which his mode of light-ing was the principal attraction. The November Guardian says: 'The light, which was of astonishing brilliancy and beauty, was placed under an air-tight glass vase. When the gas was turned down it sufficiently lighted the spacious building, and bore the closest resemblance to the great orb of day of any light which we ever witnessed. The electric light was next exhibited in a vessel of water, with equal success. Mr. S. stated it was the cheapest, as well as the best for all practical purposes, and the mar-velous invention was halled with rap-turous plaudits. Its expense is not one-twentieth the price now paid for gas, and he has taken out a second patent for the

Wasps as Paper Makers.

A careful survey of that vacant nes A careful survey of that vacant heat convinced my wasp at once that it afforded the exact combination of advantages she was then in search of; and as soon as she had satisfied herself by a course of watching that the hole was not now in watching that the hole was not now in possession of any stronger and more agressive wasp-eating animal, she abandoned at once her digning operations, and took up her abode in the ready-made cavern. There she set to work at once upon the collection of material for the first few cells, which we saw her bringing in from the decaying place on the gatepost with commendable activity.

The nest liself our queen constructed within a vacant hole, building and lining it with a peculiar sort of paper of which

within a vacant hole, building and inning it with a peculiar sort of paper of which she and her kind have the entire monopoly. This paper is manufactured from woody fibre, a. . r the most modern human fashion—the wood being first reduced to a complete pulp, and then kneaded with the jaws to the proper thickness and consistency. In most cases the raw material is nibbled piecemeal off the bark of trees; but my wasp foroff the bark of trees; but my wasp for-tunately discovered early in her career a weak spot at the base of the rustic gate in the garden, and worked this mine with such skill and industry that gate in the garden, and worked this mine with such skill and industry that before the end of the summer she and her descendants had gnawed a great hole in it as big as a tea-pot. She even endangered the stability of the structure. Wasps seem to moisten the pulp as they knead it with a secretion from their mouths, the analogue, I suppose, of saliva; they use their powerful jaws to reduce the little balls of torn wood to this pulp, and then to spread it into thin sheets of papery layers.

The cells built of the paper so prepared are hexagonal, like those of the common hive bee; and, indeed, wasps and bees, in spite of ethical divergencies, are descended from a single very early ancestor, many of whose domestic tricks and traits both great groups of social insects retain most faithfully. But while the bees have learned to build a great many more cells than they need for the use of their grub, and to employ the su-

many more cells than they need for the use of their grub, and to employ the supernumerary ones as storehouses or jars for preserving honey, the wasps only make just as many cells as they mean to fill with larvae, and bring up a young grub in each at least three times over in the control of a single season. The fact is, the hexa-genal cell was originally intended as a gonal control of the larvae alone; the beekive has diverted it in part from its primitive purpose, and has applied it to a new and wholly economical object. Wasps are been which have never learnt honeymaking.-Longman's Magazine.

How She Dodged the Cable Cars,

A gentleman who until recently lived a life of bachelor ease in apariments of the west side of Broadway, below Forty the west side of incodes, to the second street, had a strange experience when he moved into a house on the east side of the great thoroughfare through which the cable cars run. He had for an atlendant an old Southern negrees, an attendant an old Southern hegress, who came in each day promptly at 12 o'clock to clean up his rooms. She was a faithful servant and prompt to the minute. She, too, lived on the west side of the city, not many blocks from the house in which her master's apartments were situated.

Trouble came when he moved to the cast side of Broadway. The day after the change the faithful Jennie failed to the change the faithful Jennie failed to put in an appearance at the customary hour. Half past twelve came and still no Jennie. One o'clock passed without her coming, and it was nearly two when she at last appeared, tired and nearly out of breath. The master was starting to herate her for her surprising tardiness and sharply asked her why she was so late.

"Oh, me!" she said, "It was all on ac-

"Oh, me!" she said, "it was all on account o' dem awful trolley cars."
"Why?" inquired he. "What difference did they make?"
"Well." she replied, "I come to Broadway, an' dey was whizzin' past, an' dose awful belis was goin' clang, clang, an' I couldu't git over. Den I walks up an' up Broadway an' still dey keeps a whizzin."
An' I walks, an' I walks, an' den I comes to de en' o' de road, an' den I gits over.
Oh! hit was awful."
She had walked away up o Fifty-

She had walked away up to Fiftyshe had walked away up o firty-ninth street, to Central Park, just to dodge the "trolley cars," as she called them. After a week, when all persua-sion had failed to convince her that she was in no danger of being killed, he finally had to move back to his old quar-ters rather than lose his faithful servant.

Even for you I shall not weep, When I at last, at last am dead; Nor turn and sorrow in my sleep, Though you should linger overhead.

Beneath the waving graveyard grass; One with the soul of wind and stream, I shall not heed you if you pass.

Even for you I would not wake: Too bitter were the tears I knew, Too dark the road I teeds must take, The road that winds away from you.

ALONG THE POTOMAC.

HISTORIC GROUN ON DIH SIDES OF THE FAMUSSTEAM.

The Loudoun Regic and its Future-Transportation Rites inhe Days

Several days ago rom a hill near Leesburg I saw the spks fim an engine on the Metropolitan oad is the train wound around the bai of th Sugar Loaf mountain near Dickson station. Just then a train blew fo the easburg station on the Washingen at Ohio road, and it brought to mymindrery forcibly the parallelism of the ross in coming from the capital city the pe in Montgomery county, Md., & oth in Loudoun county, Va.,-and all thekinship and similarity between the cottes in colonial days, in their mans travel and transportation, in the charter of their settlers and in the hodeand aim of their agriculture. In thes early days Frederick county, Md. Inched within its domain part of Carro anail the other counties that now mai up estern Maryland. On this side Price Wilam Included all of Fairfax, Loubund Fauquier. Royal provinces they wer and in the diversified character f so and mountain and river scenay we equal to some of our smaller tateof this day. The faith bond of intrest them must certainly have been the homac river. The navigation was jostrated to some extent by the falls in the lear river, but their canoes and flat matsbuld be used similarity between the cottles in colotheir canoes and flat boatspuld be used as carriers for many milesn the upper stretches of the river and stage around the falls for the light loatend unloading them good facilities for traportation to tide water. and reloading for the heavynes afforded

The next means of traveled transpor tation for mutual benefit is Braddock's road. This mighty tactical of Europe, road. This mighty tactical of Europe, but most dismal failure as bushwhacker for America, landed in texandria in 1755. He sent a regiment his forces and a portion of his sores. Winchester, and another to Frederick, I. Here were two reads opened up d improved through the counties of aryland and Virginia adjacent to the rer. Through every county south of the blomac, from Alexandria to Winchester here are remains of Braddock's road in Catthers. mains of Braddock's road in Gaithers-burg district, not far fre the line of the Metropolitan railroad, Montgomery county, tradition locates e crossing of Linicar creek by an old han trail from Alexandria to Frederick, d. Over these roads were transported arlery and bag-gage wagons. The rend om Frederick to Winchester must havesen in better condition than from Alendria to the latter place, as Braddockshen in Fred latter place, as Braddockshen in Frederick, purchased from Gernor Sharpe, an English coach and six rees, in which he was driven to Wircher, and thence to Cumberland. He hadntended going to Cumberland by the other bank of the river, but the roadwas not sufficiently completed for bundertaking. As it was, the Journey raired ten days, and when he reached umberland he relinquished the coach abeing unfit to travel over such roads.

travel over such roads.

After Braddock's defd these roads were used by the sattlerof the countles After Braddock's defe these roads were used by the sattlerof the counties bordering on the Potemafor travel and transportation of supply. For twenty years after these roads we made scarcely a vehicle traveled or them. Footmen and horsemen used em in reaching the frontier to trade winthe inland settlers. The hardy piours made their journeys on foot. Acquinted with the use of the rifle, plow, at sickle, traveling on foot was no lair. Pack horses carried their freight. Win the wives or daughters took the trip ley rode on pillows behind their father husbands, and brothers. The trade codsted in leather, saddles, harness, bod shoes, linen, woolen and daxen throas, honey, dried appies, and butter is irkins. Salt and iron implements were tarried on pack horses, and a bushelof alum salt was a fair equivalent intrade for a fresh cow and calf. The dide went to Alexandria and even to Bitimore and Annapolis. As early is 17 there was a public road from Fredrick to Annapolis. The trade infand fonsisted of cotton goods, indife, sait lead and gun-powder. The transportion of tobacco was done in a manner feuliar to itself. The hogshead was right out with shafts and

hogshead as riged out with shafts and seats, and with almule and driver was wheeled if the market.

Tobaccowas male a legal tender in 1752 at one penny per pound, so that when the Montsomy or Fairfax planter rolled into Alexandra on his queer vehicle he found himself terally astride of a "bar" of money. In 1783, travel from the east to the wes had assumed such proportions that the general government. himself iteraty astrine of a cast to the was had assumed such proportions that the general government, which was then oranized gave some attention to the matter and in 1818 the National road was creamized, and Henry Clay, who was alwaysits ordent friend and patrom, piloted trough Congres its first appropriation otherwise from both to north was the Carolina road, loads of cetton, molasses, sugar, and fur were brought to tide water by the road, and when Leesburg was reache the freight could go east by the Alexaliria and Winchester road, or pass on the type of the Winchester and Alexandria pike drained muchfrom the Peidmont county and was used by wagons from Augusta and Rock-

used v wagons from Augusta and Rock inghap.

Fift wagons, with miscellaneous freight, but particularly flour, with from four b six horses in one continuous line have been seen to pass through Leesburg on the wayto Alexandria. The pike passing through Fairfax Court House to Alexandria was a crowded thoroughfare, and men row liding have ceunted one hundred and fifty wagons in one day en route to Alexandria, loaded principally with flour. The most important road, casily accessible to the sounties of western Maryland and used ton good extent by the counties of Loudoungand Fairfax, in Virginia, was the National pike. What a vision of old-time travel is called up by that name; It was commenced in 1818, and was a trunk line for thirty years, an immense artery throiting with the bustie and trade and traffic of those times. It was comwith miscellaneous and traffic of those times. It was com-pleted in 182, was one hundred and twenty one miles ing, and was intended to ex-tend westward from Baltimore to St.

one miles ling, and was intended to extend westpard from Baltimore to St. Louis. A few miles inland on either side ahowed the forests and streams in all their primeral wildness.

"Most things were still in desert bush and brier." To have stepped forth upon the magnificantly kept thoroughfare must have been like a translation to old England. Sixten coaches going either way would pass in the course of a day, gally bedizened with paint and bright colors, holding frem eight to fifteen passengers, drawn by four and six well-groomed horses, making ten and twelve miles an hour. They were the "Royal Blues," the "F. F. Vi?" of that time. The miles were marked by iron posts. The bridges were built in the most substantial manner. The toll-gates were made of Iron and the tavetns and hostleries, scattered along the route, furnished man and beast with the best to eet and drink. Herds of bold in the most service to live and the taverns and hostieries, scattered along the route, furnished man and beast with the best to eat and drink. Herds of cattle, sheep and hogs, constantly passed. Freight wagons, drawn by ten horses, carrying ten tons of freight, with hind wheels eight feet high, were called "fast freight," and did make remarkably fast time. Many distinguished men traveled over this road in its day—Jackson, Clay, Taylor, Harrison, Houston, Polk, Crockett, and many others from the South and West. In 1823 work on the Chesapeake and Ohlo canal began. The States of Virginia and Maryland both contributed to its excavation and completion.

In 1850 the canal was opened for nayigation though its entire extent from Alexandria to Cumberland. This thoroughfare of trailic, never used much for travel, has been of great service to every county through which it passes. Its main freight is coal, but it has shown itself a great help and convenience in carrying all that the farmer has to sell. It has been much abused, but when the great freshet of several years ago washed it out, appar-

ently forever, the farmers missed it so greatly and made so much complaint that the ball was set in motion, and capitalists and corporations joined forces, and the "raging canawl" is again one of our great freight carriers. Several years before the civil war the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad was completed from Alexandria to Leesburg. This road gave an Impetus to the adjoining counties, but the war coming on so soon after its compleimpetus to the adjoining counties, but the war coming on so soon after its completion, it never in its history attained the success and importance that belongs to it at this time; but more of that anon. I wish at this point to call attention to a striking similarity between the early settlers of the Maryland and Virginia counties, hordering on the river. Montageneral counties, hordering on the river. settiers of the Maryland and Virginia counties bordering on the river. Montgomery, Md., and Fairfax, Va., were settled mostly by English people. The eastern portion of Loudoun, Va., and Frederick, Md., were settled by the same people, but the northwestern portion of these counties were settled by Germans. The English settlers of Montgomery and Fairfax cropped principally tobacco. They raised corn, but without rotation in crops. They handled slave labor, and lived in ease and affluence. The Germans of Frederick and Loundoun engaged in mechanical pursuits, and rotated their crops. Their farms were smaller, and whilst they did not affect the slippered ease and elegance of the tobacco pianters, they were did not affect the slippered ease and ele-gance of the tobacco planters, they were industrious, thriffy and frugal. The steady cultivation of tobacco after so many years began to show its ruinous effects. It was the custom to exhaust a piece of land, abandon it, and take up new land. There could be but one termi-nation to such short-sighted extravagance— and in 1829-30-40 there was much aban-doned land in Fairfax county. Howe, in doned land in Fairfax county. Howe, in his History of Virginia, says of this con-dition of affairs in Fairfax: "In some parts of the abandoned lands there sprang up a spontaneous growth of low pines ar up a spontaneous growth of low pines and cedars, whose somber aspect, with the sterility of the soil, oppresses the traveler with teelings of gloom. In the thirties some of the enterprising farmers of German origin from Dutchess county, N. Y., commenced emigrating to this county, and purchased considerable wornout tracts of land, which they have in many instances succeeded in restoring to their original fertility.

"Good land can be bought for eight or

instances succeeded in restoring to their original fertility.

"Good land can be bought for eight or ten dollars an aere, tolerably fair for three, which, in a few years, can be brought up with clover and plaster. Some of the finest farms in New York are upon the lands the soil of which, a few years ago, was mainly sand blowing about in the wind. The worn-out Virginia lands are not so bad as this, and with a fair chance are as easily restored. The success thus far attending the experiment is encouraging, and emigration still continues. These farmers find it more profitable than going west, for they are sure of a good market," etc. Which, says Scharf, the historian, about Montgomery county, which was in the same condition from too much tobacco planting. "First were the old tobacco planting. "First were the old tobacco planting with their baronial estates and armies of slaves. They felled the native forests, and planted the virgin soil in tobacco and Indian corn. They did very well so long as there was timber for the ax, and new land for the hoe. They feasted and frolicked and fox hunted and made the most of life.

"But in less than a century after this system of denuding and exhausting began, there were no more forests to clear and no more new lands to till. Then succeeded the period of old fielus and decaying, worm fences and moldering homesteads. This saddest condition of the country had reached its climax about 130, at which time its population reached its minimum."

at which time its population reach-

About 1845 there was introduced into this country some pure Peruvian guano. Its effects were magical. To make two blades of grass grow where none grew before was an easy task. The farmers would get a "catch" of grass on the old worn-out fields, and then a "stand" of wheat would follow. Emigration was changed into immigration, and the name of Montgomery was no longer the synonym for poverty. In the decade preceding the civil war this country made giant strides. They were halcyon days for old Montgomery. During the war the county suffered to some extent, but wheat and corn commanded big prices, and the condition of the people was fortunate, compared with the sister counties across the river. These latter counties came out of the war utterly devastated and bank-rupt. Fences entirely gone; homes falling in ruins; fields grown up in trash and briars, with a statro government borne to the earth with the "onus" of its debts; its departments of laws, revenues, and public schools to be renewed and remodeled. This condition of affairs frightened temigration. Washington Star. ed its minimum."
About 1845 there was introduced into

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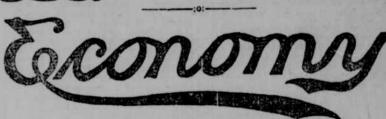
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